

CLAIMS

1. A method for converting frames comprising:

retrieving image data of an odd field and image data of  
5 an even field, out of moving image data of one first frame  
period, from a memory to which the moving image data is  
written, every odd field period and even field period in a  
second frame period, respectively;

mixing the retrieved image data of the odd field and  
10 image data of a next odd field that is retrieved next at a  
predetermined ratio to output as image data of an odd field  
in the second frame period;

mixing the retrieved image data of the even field and  
image data of a next even field that is retrieved next at a  
15 predetermined ratio to output as image data of an even field  
in the second frame period; and

changing the mixing ratios for each field in the second  
frame period.

2. The method for converting frames according to claim 1,  
20 wherein

the first frame period is the frame period of the NTSC  
format; and

the second frame period is the frame period of the PAL  
format.

25 3. The method for converting frames according to claim 1,

wherein

the first frame period is the frame period of the NTSC format; and

the second frame period is switched to the frame period  
5 of the NTSC format or the frame period of the PAL format.

4. A frame-converting circuit comprising:

a memory to which moving image data of one first frame period is written every first frame period;

a first circuit for retrieving image data of an odd  
10 field and image data of an even field out of the moving image data from the memory every odd field period and even field period in a second frame period, respectively;

a second circuit for mixing the retrieved image data of the odd field and image data of a next odd field that is  
15 retrieved next at a predetermined ratio to output as image data of an odd field in the second frame period, and

for mixing the retrieved image data of the even field and image data of a next even field that is retrieved next at a predetermined ratio to output as image data of an even  
20 field in the second frame period; and

a third circuit for changing the mixing ratios for each field in the second frame period.

5. The frame-converting circuit according to claim 4, wherein

25 the first frame period is the frame period of the NTSC

format; and

the second frame period is the frame period of the PAL format.

6. The frame-converting circuit according to claim 4,  
5 further comprising:

a fourth circuit for switching the second frame period to the frame period of the NTSC format or the frame period of the PAL format,

wherein the first frame period is the frame period of  
10 the NTSC format.

7. An electronic camera comprising:

an image sensor, onto which an image of an object is projected, for outputting image data of one first frame period every first frame period;

15 a memory to which the image data is written;

a first circuit for retrieving image data of an odd field and image data of an even field out of the image data from the memory every odd field period and even field period in a second frame period, respectively;

20 a second circuit for mixing the retrieved image data of the odd field and image data of a next odd field that is retrieved next at a predetermined ratio to output as image data of an odd field in the second frame period, and

for mixing the retrieved image data of the even field  
25 and image data of a next even field that is retrieved next

at a predetermined ratio to output as image data of an even field in the second frame period;

a third circuit for changing the mixing ratios for each field in the second frame period; and

5 an external terminal outputting the image data output from the second circuit.

8. The electronic camera according to claim 7, further comprising:

a fourth circuit for switching the second frame period  
10 to the frame period of the NTSC format or the frame period of the PAL format,

wherein the first frame period is the frame period of the NTSC format.